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**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Washington, D. C.

May 12, 1944

Henry A. Wallace

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

**RE: VICE PRESIDENT HENRY WALLACE'S TRIP TO
CHINA AND RUSSIA
INFORMATION CONCERNING**

You will recall that considerable publicity was recently given to the contemplated trip of Vice President Henry Wallace to China. Information was received from a confidential source by the Washington Field Division that Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet Ambassador, Washington, D. C., advised Vice President Wallace that Moscow was willing to issue visas to anyone whom Wallace desired to take with him. Wallace stated that in so far as he knew John Carter Vincent, Owen Lattimore and John Hazzard would accompany him. Wallace indicated that they planned to visit China and Siberia. He further advised Gromyko that he was looking forward to seeing him the following Sunday.

For your information the following data concerning these three individuals has been obtained from the files of the Bureau: (u)

John Carter Vincent

The files of the Bureau disclose that John Carter Vincent is employed in the Far Eastern Division of the State Department. He resides at 2804 O Street, Washington, D. C., telephone DuPont 7318. (u)

Owen Lattimore

Owen Lattimore was appointed as Political Adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek upon the recommendation of President Roosevelt during 1941. Who's Who in America describes Owen Lattimore as an editor and university professor. He was born in Washington, D. C., July 29, 1900, his parents being David and Margaret (Barnes) Lattimore. He attended business school in Cumberland, Maryland, from 1915 to 1919. In 1920 he went to China where he engaged in business for himself. In 1921 he was engaged in newspaper work in Tientsin, China, and from 1922 to 1926 he was in business with Arnhold and Company, Ltd. in Tientsin and Peking, China. Since 1926 he has engaged in travel and writing. He graduated from Harvard University in 1929, and following his graduation did research in Manchuria under the Social Science Research Council until 1930. He was employed by the Harvard-Yenching Institute in Peking during 1931. He worked for the J. S. Guggenheim Memorial Foundation doing field work in Mongolia from 1931 to 1933. In 1934 and 1935 he was Editor-in-Chief of "Pacific Affairs" for the Institute of Pacific Relations. He was subsequently made a Director of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland. (u)



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Lattimore is listed as a member of the American Geographic Society, Royal Central Asian Society, American Oriental Society and as the author of "Desert Road To Turkestan" published in 1929, "High Tartary" published in 1930, "Manchuria, Cradle of Conflict" published in 1932, "The Mongols of Manchuria" published in 1934, "Inner Asian Frontiers of China" published in 1940 and "Mongol Journeys" published in 1941. He is also listed as a contributor to "Atlantic Monthly," "Asia," "National Geographic" magazine and others and is noted in Who's Who as a Medallist of the Philadelphia Geographic Society in 1933. (u)

The files of the Bureau disclose that Lattimore is the Vice Chairman of the Maryland Civil Liberties Committee. (u) ✓

On February 12, 1941, he appeared on the same program with Frederick V. Field, Secretary of "Amerasia" and Executive Secretary of the American Peace Mobilization, at a rally held in Washington, D. C., sponsored by the American Peace Mobilization. He is also noted as a member of the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties. (u)

During February of 1941, Lattimore and Frederick V. Field sponsored a meeting of the "Washington Committee to Aid China." In testimony before the Dies Committee in executive hearings, Zola Arden Clear stated that the Washington Committee to Aid China was a Communist Party front organization. She furnished the Dies Committee with a publication called "China Aid News" for March, 1941, describing a meeting sponsored by Field at which Lattimore said:

"This country, although pledged to become the arsenal of democracy has, in fact, been the arsenal of aggression." (u)

Field, at this same meeting, stated that the United States should aid China but should withdraw aid from England and should give full cooperation with the policy of the Soviet Union. It is to be noted that this statement parallels the policy of the American Peace Mobilization at that time, which was prior to the Soviet-German conflict. (u)

Owen Lattimore has been associated with the "Amerasia" publication. It is noted that Frederick Field is the Executive Secretary of this organ. [redacted] b7D

[redacted] (S)

Owen Lattimore and his wife have been prominent in Russian War Relief activities in the vicinity of Baltimore. Mrs. Lattimore is a sponsor of Russian War Relief in Baltimore and is on the Advisory Board of R.W.R., Inc., a Communist infiltrated group. Robert M advised that Lattimore attended a Russian War Relief dance in New York, which was also attended by many prominent Communists and Ambassador Litvinoff of the U.S.S.R. Robert M stated that Lattimore "plays around with Communists— and has excellent Washington connections." (u)

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Owen Lattimore is described in a book marked strictly confidential found in the Japanese Consulate General at Honolulu, which describes various authorities on Far Eastern problems and indicates whether they are friendly toward Japan. This book discloses that they regard him as one of the recognized authorities on China, and states that his pet theory is that the Outer Regions such as Manchuria, Tibet, et cetera, are really not part of China proper. It further states:

"He is also of the opinion that following the independence of Manchukuo the portion of territories which are China in name only will become an issue in the future. His other contentions conform with Japan's views on China in most respects, and he was useful in explaining Japan's contentions during the Sino-Japanese incident." (u)

Owen Lattimore is noted in Bureau travel control records as frequently travelling to and from the Orient since December 7, 1941. His employment has been listed as Political Adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, as personal liaison between President Roosevelt and China, as head of the Far Eastern Department of O.W.I. and as Pacific Director of O.W.I. (u)

The "Baltimore American" carried an article dated July 20, 1941, which stated that Owen Lattimore, upon his arrival in China to become special adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, brought with him a petition signed by 358 exiled Manchurians appealing for the liberation of Marshal Chiang Hsueh-liang, former Manchurian and North China War Lord, who had been held prisoner since his forces kidnapped Generalissimo Chiang in 1936. You will recall that during that period there was considerable internal dissension in the Kuo Min Tang, the Chinese Nationalist Party, caused by dissension between the Communist and anti-Communist factions. The files of the Bureau further disclose that Owen Lattimore has been a guest at several receptions held at the Soviet Embassy. (u) 624-3

John Newbold Hazzard - X

John Hazzard is presently in charge of the Soviet Section of the Lend Lease Administration. He is frequently in communication with members of the Soviet Embassy and the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission. He appears to be very friendly with the Office of the Soviet Military Attache. On December 15, 1941, on the occasion that Louis Rosenstein called at the Soviet Embassy and offered to sell them a copy of the United States military code and the plan of the United States in the event the Panama Canal was destroyed, Colonel Ilia M. Saraev, the Assistant Military Attache, called. (u)

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